

OWN

To **OUTWRE'ST**. *v. a.* [*out and wrest.*] To extort by violence.
The growing anguish
Rankled so fore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wrest*. *Fa. Queen.*
OUTWROUGHT. *part.* [*out and wrought.*] Out-done; ex-
ceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boiling of Carybdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought* by your transcendent furies. *B. Johnf.*
To **OUTWORTH**. *v. a.* [*out and worth.*] To excel in value.
A beggar's book

Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakefp. Hen. VIII.*
To **OWE**. *v. a.* [*eg aa, I owe, or I ought, Islandick.*]

1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted.
I *owe* you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost. *Shakefp. March. of Ven.*
Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe*. *Milt. Par. Left, b. ix.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son. *Dryden.*
Thou hast deserv'd more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe*. *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants
owe to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if com-
modities do not, our money must go out to pay it. *Locke.*

2. To be obliged to ascribe; to be obliged for.
By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

3. To have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.
O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

4. To possess; to be the right owner of. For *owe*, which is, in
this sense, obsolete, we now use *own*.
Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy. *Shakefp. Tempest.*

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not *owe*;
What is decreed must be; and be this so. *Shakefp.*
Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owdest* yesterday. *Shakefp. Othello.*

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw.*

5. A practice has long prevailed among writers, to use *owing*,
the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or
due. Of this impropriety *Bolton* was aware, and, having
no quick sense of the force of English words, has used *due*,
in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other
writers is only used of *debt*. We say, the money is *due* to
me; *Bolton* says, the effect is *due* to the cause.

6. Confidential.
This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life,
and an aversion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

7. Due as a debt.
You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*
The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot
be paid without real effects sent thither to that value. *Locke.*

8. Imputable to, as an agent.
If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature,
and what to labour, we shall find in most of them
to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited
any more than that of struggles between nobles and com-
mons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that
of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

OWL. *n. f.* [*ule, Saxon; bulote, French and Scottish.*] A
bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.
Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and *owl's* wing
For a charm. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl*. *Shakefp.*
'Twas when the dog-star's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the fun, the *owl* forsook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

OWLER. *n. f.* One who carries contraband goods. Perhaps
from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night.
By running goods, these graceless *owlers* gain. *Swift.*
We understand by some *owlers*, old people die in France.
Tatler, N^o. 56.

OWN. *n. f.* [*agen, Saxon; egen, Dutch.*]

1. This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the
possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems

OX

to be a substantive; as, my *own*, my *peculiar*: but is, in
reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the partic-
iple *own* or *own*: my *own*; the thing *owned* by, or belong-
ing to me.

Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*. *Dryden.*
2. It is added generally by way of emphasis or corroboration.
I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakefp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in
high places. *2 Kings xvii. 29.*
For my *own* share one beauty I design,
Engage your honours that she shall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be un-
der the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the
authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn. *Gay.*
Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction;
domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.
These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing fillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and
beaten at his *own* play. *L'Estrange.*

To **OWN**. *v. a.* [*from the noun.*]

1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's *own*.
When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To possess; to claim; to hold by right.
Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne. *Pope.*

3. To avow.
I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair prince, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

4. To confess; not to deny.
Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling
to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it. *Tillotson.*
Others will *own* their weakness of understanding. *Locke.*

OWNERSHIP. *n. f.* [*from owner.*] Property; rightful possession.
In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or
ownership of the thing in controversy. *Ayliffe's Par.*

OWNER. *n. f.* [*from own.*] One to whom any thing belongs;
master; rightful possessor.
A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakefp.*

Is it not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakefp.*

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner*
hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands,
before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against
him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no small profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*
These wait the *owners* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the
owner pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.
Addison's Freeholders, N^o. 1.

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it ex-
presses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing
any thing he does not like. *Addison's Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken
advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring
every one's right to their just *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*
OWRE. *n. f.* [*urus jubatus, Lat.*] A beast. *Ainsworth.*

OX. *n. f.* plur. **OXEN**. [*oxa, Saxon; oxe, Danish.*]

1. The general name for black cattle.
The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot.
Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves. *Shakefp.*

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for
making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of
that country have still the same opinion, and have a great
many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it. *Addis.*

2. A castrated bull.
The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls;
which is caused by abundance of moisture. *Bacon.*
Although there be naturally more males than females,
yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and wea-
thers, there are fewer. *Grant.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

OYE

The frowning bull
And *ox* half-raised.
OXBANE. *n. f.* A plant. *Thomson's Summer.*

OXEYE. *n. f.* [*Buphrthalmus.*] The whole face of the plant is
like tanfy; the flowers are radiated, and the most part pro-
duced simply; the flowers of the disk are separated with an
imbricated little leaf. *Ainsworth.*

OXANG. *n. f.* Land. *n. f.* Twenty acres. *Ainsworth.*
OXHEAL. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

OXFLY. *n. f.* [*ox and fly.*] A fly of a particular kind.
OXLEAF. *n. f.* The same with *cowslip*; a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakefp.*
OXSTALL. *n. f.* [*ox and stall.*] A stand for oxen.

OXTONGUE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
OXYCRATE. *n. f.* [*oxyracalos, oxycrat, Fr. oxi and κρατω.*] A
mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress
press'd out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. *Wise.*

OXYMEL. *n. f.* [*oxy and mel.*] A mixture of vi-
negar and honey.
In fevers, the ailments prescribed by Hippocrates, were
piscans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or
the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbutnot.*

OXYMORON. *n. f.* [*oxy and moron.*] A rhetorical figure, in which
an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any
word. *Di.*

OXYRHODINE. *n. f.* [*oxyrhodon, oxi and rhodon.*] A mix-
ture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses.
The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose
oxyrhodines. *Floyer on the Humours.*

OYER. *n. f.* [*oyer, old French, to hear.*] A court of *oyer* and
terminer, is a judicature where causes are heard and deter-
mined.

OYES. *n. f.* [*oyez, hear ye, French.*] Is the introduction to
any proclamation or advertisement given by the public criers
both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

OZO

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *Oyez*. *Shakefp.*

Oyes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OYLETHOLE. *n. f.* See **OYLET**. [It may be written *oylet*,
from *oyillet*, French; but *oylet* seems better.]
Distinguish'd flathes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or state;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a famplar. *Prior.*

OYSTER. *n. f.* [*oyster, Dutch; huître, Fr.*] A bivalve testa-
ceous fish.
I will not lend thee a penny—
—Why then the world's mine *oyster* which
I with sword will open. *Shakefp. Merr. W. of Wind.*

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, fir, in a poor house;
as your pearl in your foul *oyster*. *Shakefp.*
Another mafs held a kind of *oyster* shell, and other bivalves.
Woodward on Fossils.

There may be as many ranks of beings in the invifible
world fuperior to us, as we are fuperior to all the ranks of
being in this vifible world; though we defcend below the
oyster to the leaft animated atoms difcovered by microfcopes.
Watts's Improv. of the Mind.

Where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are rang'd befide the potts, there ftay thy hafte. *Gay.*
OYSTERWENCH. *n. f.* [*oyfter and wench, or woman.*] A
OYSTERWOMAN. *n. f.* woman whole bufinefs is to fell oyfters.
Proverbially. A low woman.
Off goes his bonnet to an *oyfterwench*. *Shakefp.*

The *oyfterwomen* lock'd their fifth up,
And trudg'd away to cry no bifhop. *Hudibras.*
OZENNA. *n. f.* [*ozeina, from oxi and zene, Fr.*] An ulcer in
the infide of the noftrils that gives an ill ftench. *Quincy.*

